The Pyongyang Times

No. 36 (71) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

READY TO FIGHT TO THE END WITH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Here

An economic delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V. Government, paid a visit to Korea from August 30 to September 4 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The distinguished guests from Vietnam were met at the airport by Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Ju Yon, Pak Sung Chul and other high-ranking officials and thousands of working people in the city.

That evening, the Cabinet of our Republic gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop and leader of the delegation Le Thanh Nghi made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from start to finish.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung and invited to a dinner given by him.

At the reception, the Premier had a friendly talk with the guests. And an amicable atmosphere pervaded the dinner party throughout.

The delegation made a courtesy call on Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop and was feted at a dinner.

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Premier Kim Il Sung receives Vietnamese Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi

Agreement on DPRK's Free Aid to DRV Signed

Talks were held in Pyongyang between the government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and co-operation and were followed by the signing on September 3 of an agreement on the aid to be given by the D.P.R.K. Government to the D.R.V. Government and another agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1967 between the two Governments.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop and Ri Ju Yon; Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau under the Cabinet for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; General Oh Jin Wu, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and members of the D.P.R.K. government economic delegation and other personalities concerned, and from the Vietnamese side, were Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V. Government; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea; and other members of the D.R.V. government economic delegation and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Also present there were Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang and other members of the mission.

The agreement on free aid was signed by Ri Ju Yon and Le Thanh Nghi.

The agreement on commodity delivery and payments was signed by Kye Ung Tae and Ly Ban, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade of the two countries.

The agreements will greatly contribute to further strengthening and developing the fraternal and militant friendship, unity and co-operation firmly established between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their common enemies.

Centenary of Sinking of U.S. Pirate Ship "General Sherman" Marked

This year marks the centenary of the day when U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" was sunk by the Korean people in the Daedong River which flows through Pyongyang City.

On September 2 a meeting was held in Pyongyang to commemorate the day.

Academician Hong Gi Mun, Vice-President of the Academy of Social Science, made the report at the meeting.

He pointed out that the U.S. aggressors planned to invade Korea already in the forties of the last century and actually began to stretch their claws of aggression in the sixties.

In 1866 U.S. aggressor ship "General Sherman" sailed up the Daedong River to the vicinity of Pyongyang.

This, he said, was a prelude to U.S. aggression on Korea.

Then he reviewed the aggressive actions taken by the U.S. against Korea, following the "General Sherman" incident — the excavation in 1868 of the mausoleum of Namyong-gun, the late father of Prince Daewon-gun, the then regent of Korea, and the intrusion in 1871 of Kanghwa Island by

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GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on September 1 a joint message of greetings to **Ho Chi Minh**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., and **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the D.R.V. Government, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 29 a message from **Soorya Bahadur Thapa** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reappointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Vietnamese National Day Celebrated

A meeting in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam took place at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on September 2.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Ju Yon, Pak Sung Chul and other public figures, leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were members of the D.R.V. government economic delegation led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V. Government and members of the delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society now staying in Pyongyang on a

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Secretary of Chilean-Korean Friendship Society Arrives

Secretary Fernando Murillo Viana of the Chilean-Korean Friendship Society arrived in Pyongyang by air on the afternoon of August 30 on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Pyongyang mass meeting celebrating the Vietnamese national day — Photo by Pak Jae Yun

Press Conference at SVNFL Permanent Mission

THEY WILL MEET A FIASCO IN ELECTION SWINDLE JUST AS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

A press conference was held on September 1 at the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang in connection with the forthcoming election farce to be staged by the Saigon puppet regime.

Present on the occasion were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in the capital.

Speaking at the conference Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission, exposed the deceptive nature of the "constituent assembly election" scheduled for September 11 by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Thieu-Ky clique.

Bu Ngoc Ho said:

First, it is aimed at camouflaging the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism by veiling the Saigon puppets under the cloak of "democracy" and "independence."

Second, it is aimed at alleviating contradictions among the puppets and securing a stable political situation in South Vietnam by rallying reactionary forces through the so-called "constituent assembly," distributing power among them and creating conditions for the puppet government more actively to serve the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

Third, it is aimed at giving the semblance of "legality" to the puppet government through the unlawful elections and presenting the puppet government as the "legitimate representative" of the South Vietnamese people so as to make it serve the direct armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and secure the legal basis for concluding more treacherous treaties.

He quoted a report of the **Washington Evening Star** disclosing the fact that the seats of the puppet National Assembly of South Vietnam have already been distributed by the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA.

Declaring that the "elections" sponsored by U.S. imperialism and the Saigon puppet clique are entirely illegal, he said that they will surely meet a fiasco in the "election" swindle just as on the battlefields.

So far the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has liberated four-fifths of South Vietnam with three-fourths of its population. In such a situation the "elections" by U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique will not improve their precarious position in the least, he declared.

Vietnamese Nat'l Day

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visit, Ambassador Le Thiet Hung and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy, Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and its members, other Vietnamese guests and students in Pyongyang.

Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, addressed the meeting.

He said: The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression is a paragon for the revolutionary people of the world and greatly contributes to defending the security of the socialist camp and world peace.

Particularly, the U.S. escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam makes it imperative for the world's people further to expand and step up the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnamese people, stressed he.

And he went on: When all the anti-U.S. forces with the socialist camp, the international Communist movement, the working class movement and the national-liberation movement as their core unite closely and realize a powerful joint action and a united front against imperialism, they will be able to overpower the forces of war and defeat U.S. imperialism.

The more the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, the more firmly will the Korean people stand on the side of the Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, and in the struggle for the common revolutionary cause.

Yun Gi Bok was followed by Le Thiet Hung, D.P.V. Ambassador to Korea.

In response to the call of President Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese people, he said, are now waging a life-and-death struggle against the U.S. imperialists going through thick and thin. They, he went on, deem it a great pride to have such faithful comrades and intimate brothers as the Korean people in their struggle.

Ha Giang, head of the visiting delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society, declared in her speech: The Vietnamese people who have been waging an arduous struggle for twenty years, always thirst for peace and value the fruits of their labour. But they will never barter South Vietnam, a sacred half of their country, for the cities and factories in North Vietnam.

Speaking at the meeting, Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, said: The people in South Vietnam will never flinch from any difficulty but will defeat the U.S. imperialists at all costs in order to discharge their internationalist duty to the heroic Korean people, the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive mankind of the world who have given and are giving active support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

CENTENARY

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a U.S. "expeditionary fleet to Korea."

He exposed, citing historical facts, how the United States, hand in glove with the Japanese imperialists, incited Japan to the annexation of Korea.

He went on:

The American imperialists who occupied South Korea in 1945, the year of the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule, replacing the Japanese militarists, sought to realize their century-old aggressive design to seize the whole Korea.

To this end they have turned South Korea into their complete colony and a military base from which to conquer the whole Korea and invade the Far East and the rest of Asia. The South Korean regime is every inch a puppet regime installed at the point of the bayonet of the American imperialists and nothing but a tool to implement their colonial policy.

U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of national division, the reporter added, is the main obstacle to Korea's independent unification and is one of the basic factors menacing peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion he evinced the determination of the people in North and South Korea to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the country.

Pyongyang citizens held a torchlight demonstration on the Daedong River on the evening of September 2, marking the centenary of the sinking of American aggressor ship "General Sherman."

Before darkness fell, many citizens had already gathered on the riverside. With torches in their hands, demonstrators embarked on boats at anchor.

A model ship bearing some resemblance to American pirate ship "General Sherman" equipped with cannons and guns made its appearance in the middle of the river ablaze with torchlight. The model ship was soon besieged ring upon ring by the boats carrying the torchlight demonstrators.

Amidst the shouts of "Manse" (hurrah) and the roll of drums, the model ship was wrapped with raging flames with a terrific explosion.

This reminded one of the miserable end of the American aggressors one hundred years ago and, at the same time, seemed to foretell their doom in our time.

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Delegation

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It also called at the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

While in Korea the delegation visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon accompanied the delegation.

Meanwhile, the delegation called at the Children's and Students' Palace in Pyongyang.

While in Korea, the delegation was invited to the Pyongyang rally marking the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

On September 4 the departing delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Ju Yon and Pak Sung Chul and other high-ranking officials and responsible functionaries.

Banner of Victorious Struggle

September 2 this year marks the 21st anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

On this jubilant day, the Korean people are extending warm congratulations and militant greetings to their comrades-in-arms in Vietnam.

The past 20 years of the Vietnamese people under the banner of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were the years of a worthwhile struggle for the defence of the country's freedom and independence against imperialist aggression, for the construction of a prosperous socialist state.

The U.S. aggressors have been inflicted one reverse after another by the South Vietnamese people who are waging a heroic war of resistance, and they are now desperately escalating the war in Vietnam. This is another grave challenge to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire socialist camp and a serious provocation against peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people today, in response to the militant call of President Ho Chi Minh dated July 17, are displaying unparalleled heroism in both battle and production; they are administering resolute blows to the United States against its action of war escalation.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people in both parts of the country against the U.S. aggressors is a just struggle for the defence of the country's freedom, independence and national dignity, as well as for safeguarding the cause of national liberation against imperialism and colonialism, and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is the most urgent task confronting the socialist countries and the peace-loving nations and peoples of the world at the present juncture to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle by realizing a powerful world-wide joint action and an international united front against imperialism through the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces. As has been declared in a number of statements made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the people of Korea are fully ready to render aid in any possible ways including dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people.

The only solution to the Vietnam question must be sought in the four-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. Should the U.S. imperialists continue the reckless war escalation in disregard of the just demands of the Vietnamese people, they will never escape more disgraceful defeats.

"Asian Peace Conference" And Sato

More than one month has gone since Bangkok advanced a "proposal" for the convocation of an "Asian peace conference" on the Vietnam issue and obtained a lavish support and approval from Washington.

Though it was devised to smell of Asia in many respects, this "proposal" is Washington's invention pure and simple and another variety of Johnson's Vietnam "peace talks" swindle. World public opinion infallibly judged from the outset that it would fail to bring about any tangible result.

The subsequent developments have proved this prediction to be quite correct.

What should be mentioned here in connection with that "proposal," however, is the move of the Sato group in Tokyo.

It is already known that when Khomasi's "proposal" was published, Tokyo was the next only to Washington in voicing an official approval for it.

But there has been almost no response from other countries concerned, and it has therefore become clear that Washington, the architect of the "proposal," and its followers who hastily expressed their support have made a laughingstock of themselves.

It was obvious that it would have been best for them to withdraw in silence.

Even the Japanese press publicly recognized to have been close to the Sato Government commented in a tone similar to this.

The Sato group, however, did not withdraw in silence. It might be more exact to say that they could not do so.

The Sato Government, reports from Tokyo said, has directed its embassies abroad to sound the attitude of the non-aligned nations towards the proposed "Asian peace conference" whether or not they are inclined to attend it.

But this "sounding," it is said, is not a simple one but is aimed at persuading these countries to participate in the conference. Tokyo is reported to have undertaken this "sounding" campaign at Washington's "request."

Washington, the reports from Tokyo added, asked for Japan's help saying Khomasi and the signatories of the "Association of Southeast Asian States" are of no practical use, and Sato willingly complied with it.

At a glance these reports seem to have thrown some revealing light on the deal.

But it can be easily understood that these reports themselves are flavoured with the Sato clique's crafty trick.

Sato, while taking pains to explain their passive attitude toward the "Bangkok peace conference," tries to prove that there is some distinction between he and Khomasi. This is a mere pretext. Too many facts prove that Sato and company give all-out support to U.S. policy of the Vietnam war in all its aspects and that they give approval of and have a share in all U.S. schemes, big and small, without exception.

Sato and his clique comply with any and every request of the United States. There is, indeed, a slight difference in form, yet Sato has nothing to distinguish himself from Pak Jung Hi, Chiang Kai-shek and Khomasi in substance. They are the same lackeys of the United States to all intents and purposes. It must be added that what matters here is not the chivalrous faithfulness. Callous selfishness and calculation are involved. The Japanese militarists deem it necessary for the realization of their own aggressive designs to respond to Washington's requests in every way in implementing the U.S. policy of war in Vietnam and its other policies of aggression in the Far East.

Choi Si Hwan

THOSE WHO DEFY LESSONS OF HISTORY

Twenty-one years ago, on September 2, 1945, the Japanese militarists, defeated in World War II, signed an instrument of unconditional surrender.

Japan's defeat opened the way for the elimination of Japanese militarism and for a peaceable, democratic development of Japan and created a favourable situation for the eradication of the root cause of war in Asia and for a lasting peace and security in this part of the world.

In Japan today, however, militarism has revived, and it not only hampers the democratic development of Japan herself but seriously threatens peace in Asia and the world as well. U.S. imperialism is responsible for this state of affairs.

Having occupied Japan, U.S. imperialism has, in wanton violation of a number of international agreements, persistently pursued a policy of converting Japan into a military base for its aggression in Asia and reviving the Japanese militarist forces to make them a shock force directed against the socialist countries and the national-liberation movement in Asia.

The Japanese militarists, who have revived with Washington's active support, are faithfully carrying out the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and, with U.S. backing, are recklessly seeking to realize their wild design for aggression in Asia.

Conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" last year was a milestone marking the revived Japanese militarists' launching in real earnest into re-aggression in Asia. At the same time, it was an event confirming that Japan had begun to render the U.S. imperialists more active service for the implementation of their general aggressive policy toward the Far East.

The United States regards the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as the foundation for the projected "Northeast Asian alliance" and, with this as the starting point, seeks to put up Japan as the backbone of an "Asian anti-Communist military alliance."

The start of the Pak Jung Hi gang's troop dispatch to Vietnam coincided with the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and this, as is universally known, is accompanied by the increased share of Japan, direct and indirect, in America's Vietnam war and by her increased support to the U.S. aggressors in the war.

Japanese militarism, which has been brought back on the scene as the heinous enemy of the Asian people's national independence and freedom and of world peace, is the general field agent for America in her Asian aggression.

The blood vessel and nerve system of Japanese militarism are linked up with those of the United States across the Pacific Ocean.

The struggle of the peoples in Asia and in the rest of the world against U.S. imperialism and for national independence and a lasting peace, cannot be separated from the struggle against Japanese militarism.

The reactionaries in the United States and Japan, facts show, refuse to learn lessons from the defeat of Japanese militarism 20 years ago.

Asia today is different from what it was 20 years ago.

Those who ignore the lessons of history are sure to pay dearly for their behaviour.

Hong Rae Hui

Foremost Common Task— Unity of World's Anti-U.S. Forces

Rodong Sinmun carried an article entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People through History" on Sept. 2, the Centenary of the Intrusion of the U.S. Pirate Ship "General Sherman" into Korea

"The peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people in Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite closely under the banner of anti-U.S. anti-imperialist struggle and isolate the U.S. imperialists, restrain them rigidly and deal a decisive blow to them everywhere in the world," stresses Rodong Sinmun.

"Without struggling against U.S. imperialism today, there can be no peace or security of the world nor can there be freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed nations," it adds.

Rodong Sinmun carried a lengthy article entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People through History" on September 2.

September 2 this year is the centenary of the intrusion of the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman," disguised as a merchant vessel, into Korea along the Daedong River up to a point near Pyongyang where it met its shameful end at the hands of the indignant Korean soldiers and local people who set it ablaze and sent it to the bottom of the river.

The article comments on the U.S. aggression in Korea over a century.

It says:

The struggle against the U.S. imperialists today is the first and foremost common task of the world's people.

Now the American imperialists are being beaten hard everywhere in the world and are floundering in a fatal hole. If all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces unite and wage a decisive struggle against them by practical actions, the U.S. policy of aggression and war can be thwarted and shattered and world peace and security guaranteed.

It sternly denounces the desperate escalation of the U.S. war in Vietnam and its intervention in Laos and subversive activities in Cambodia.

With no frenzy can the American imperialists subjugate the Vietnamese people and other peoples in that area who are fighting for freedom and independence. U.S. imperialism will fail and the historical cause of mankind surely be accomplished, states the article.

This article taking up more than one page gives a historical review of the crimes and aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people over the past 100 years.

It points out that they were the accomplices of the Japanese imperialists in the aggression against Korea, and exposes every crime of the U.S. imperialists who, hand in glove with the Japanese imperialists, unleashed unbridled slaughter of the Korean people and brought all misfortunes and sufferings upon them in the period from the "General Sherman" case in 1866 to the 1930's. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism in World War II, the U.S. imperialists set out to carry into effect their one-hundred-year-old design of aggression and have since occupied South Korea into their full colony and military base, says the article.

It recalls how frantically they had pursued a policy of national division and war from the first day of their occupation of South Korea and unleashed at length a war of aggression, which they waged employing the most cruel methods ever known in history.

The article flays the U.S. imperialists who, failing to draw a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war, are still occupying South Korea and desperately obstructing the independent, peaceful unification of this country by the Koreans themselves, while persisting in their policy of aggression.

Exposing the "U.N.-supervised election" ruse, the land cliche of the American gangsters designed to justify their aggression and enslavement of South Korea and perpetuate the partition of Korea, the article continues:

It is in the name of the United Nations that the U.S. imperialists are occupying South Korea and forcing colonial rule upon it. It is also in the name of the United Nations that they fabricated the puppet government in South Korea and are pursuing the policy of national division. In the light of its Charter, the United Nations has no right or ground at all to meddle in the Korean question. Worse still, it has even the moral authority and capacity to utter a word about the Korean question since it had its name usurped in justifying the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Korea and reduced itself to a belligerent party.

The article condemns the U.S. imperialists who manufactured the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are bringing even Japanese militarists into South Korea in an attempt to tide over the deepening crisis of their colonial rule there and achieve at any cost their aggressive aims in Korea and Asia.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" is, in fact, a component part of the tripartite alliance among the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets, being linked directly with the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" and the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," and it is the foundation for the formation of the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance." The "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Meeting" held in Seoul recently was also a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to set up a single "anti-Communist" military alliance in this area.

The article concludes:

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but also the chief obstacle to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and the common enemy of the world's people.

The struggle for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea is a struggle for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and, at the same time, a struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Korean people will certainly drive the Yankee imperialists out of South Korea and unify their country by themselves.

One Century—*U.S. Aggression on Korea*

Just as the absolute majority of the world's people today see in the American's catchword "peaceful solution" of the Vietnam issue their policy of "war escalation," we Korean people regard the "frontier spirit" much vaunted by the Americans in their history as a synonym for the aggressors' "piratic spirit."

It was in the mid-19th century when the "frontier spirit" was said to be flourishing that the Americans started armed invasion of Korea.

1866

This motto of theirs, though it carries more implications regarding the seizure of the western regions at home, reveals its true nature to the full in the event of external aggression.

The Americans, on the plea of "free trade" and "spread of the God's gospel," illegally intruded into our territory on board the "General Sherman" equipped with guns and carrying ammunition. The pirate ship sailed up the Daedong River as far as the vicinity of Pyongyang. In defiance of the repeated strong demands of our side for withdrawal, they obstinately called for "trade" and abducted and detained Korean officials. They presented outrageous demands, and finally committed all kinds of crimes, plundering the local folks of their property and killing them by random firing.

Infuriated at this piracy of the American robbers, the residents in Pyongyang besieged them from all sides, set the pirate boat on fire and sent it to the bottom of the Daedong River with all its crew. This happened as far back as September 2, 1866.

This intrusion called the "Incident of the General Sherman" carries serious implications, for it occurred right after the Civil War on the American mainland. The American bourgeoisie, while advocating "emancipation, freedom and equality" for the Negro slaves at home, were engrossed in aggression, pillage and enslavement of other peoples.

Besides, the American bourgeoisie, who had embarked upon aggression on Southeast Asia and the Far East later than Britain and France, grew more desperate as the internal tension caused by the Civil War threw them farther behind in the rivalry for aggression on the Far East and for the division of colonies.

1871

Under the pretext of the "Incident of the General Sherman," in 1871 the Americans mobilized their Far Eastern fleet and intruded into Kanghwa-do, the biggest and most important island on the sea off Ipchon, the doorway to the then Korea's capital Seoul. They had a full-scale aggressive plan to occupy Seoul and, then, bring the whole Korea under their domination.

But they met with resistance of our coastal defence forces and were dealt telling blows. In different parts of the country, patriotic people voluntarily organized armed units to fight the invader. In the circumstances there was no alternative for the invader but to flee so as to avoid total annihilation.

Despite their shameful setbacks, the American ruling circles, in zealous pursuance of aggression, did not give up their wild ambition towards Korea and persisted in their sinister, cunning strategems.

Finding it hard to subdue Korea by themselves single-handed, they put forth the line of invasion by means of an "international alliance."

In this, they began using, first of all, the Japanese militarists as agents with whom they had already entered into collaboration.

ALONG WITH JAPAN

Egged on by the American ruling quarters, the Japanese militarists stood in confrontation with tsarist Russia over the Sakhalin issue in the north, and, in the south, wrested the Ryukyu Islands and invaded Taiwan, a territory of China. In 1875, they staged a provocation in the coastal waters of Korea, threatened and browbeat the then Korean feudal rulers into accepting their demand for the "opening of Korea's door."

A series of data available at present irrefutably prove that all these acts of aggression were committed with the active support from the U.S. Government and with the direct collaboration from Americans.

The American aggressors, following in the wake of the Japanese militarists, their agents, concluded a shackling "trade agreement" with the Korean government in 1882. Disguising themselves as a "friend" of Koreans, they carried away a large amount of Korea's gold and other valuables and cultural assets. The Americans began worming their way into Korea as "missionaries," "doctors" and "educationists" and, while carrying on espionage activities, nurtured their agents.

1945

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism in the Second World War in August 1945, United States imperialism, styling itself as the "liberator," landed its troops in the southern part of Korea and set out to realize its long cherished design for aggression.

The Korean people, however, were neither taken in nor subdued by it in the least.

Having learned from its experience over the past 20 years that it cannot translate into reality its wild ambition for the conquest of Korea, the United States is now again using the Japanese militarists as its agents in its overseas aggression.

NO REPETITION

Current developments serve to show in many respects that the Americans are taking the same course as the one they followed a century ago.

In history there is often a phenomenon of things appearing to be repeating themselves.

They must know that the Korean people, who crushed the "frontier spirit" superbly one hundred years ago when they were living in a feudal society, are now dashing forward at the speed of *Chollima* (winged horse) under socialism.

Master of History
Rim Gwang Chol

Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

Lake Sam Ji Yon

Lake Samjiyon, one of the scenic spots in Korea, is situated at the foot of Mt. Baekdu in the northernmost part of Korea.

The Lake consists of three ponds lying side by side, and hence its name Samjiyon or Lake Comprising Three Ponds.

The three transparent, calm and lovely ponds in the heart of the virgin forest in the sub-frigid zone lie close to each other as if three stars descended from the sky.

A well-furnished holiday home and recreation facilities have been built by the lakeside for the working people to spend their holidays, having a row in summer and skiing in winter. The place is bustling with vacationists in all seasons.

The pond in the middle is two kilometres round and about three metres deep, and its bottom is a layer of pumice stones. In the middle of the pond stands a lovely islet covered with trees.

Factory College: Six Years Old

Six years have gone since factory colleges came into being at our big factories and other enterprises. In this period these colleges have swelled to 37 and turned out more than 6,300 graduates.

Foundation and Experience

Factory colleges are part of our higher educational system. The colleges were established on the foundation and experience we had built up and accumulated for many years.

Since the country's liberation in 1945 the Government has followed a line of education combining the full-time school education and the part-time one. Along this line, technical schools run by factories and other enterprises, evening and correspondence courses of colleges and other spare-time educational establishments have steadily been expanded.

As a result, in 1959, before the appearance of factory colleges, the students of part-time colleges made up 35 per cent of the total student body of universities and colleges.

Demands of Realities, Possibilities

As the country developed and socialist construction advanced, the demands for our own cadres, technical personnel in particular, grew rapidly. This inevitably called for setting up higher educational establishments which could train more personnel from among the workers. And possibilities and conditions had been created for establishing institutions of higher learning at factories and other enterprises.

At the time of founding factory colleges, the industrial district of Hungnam, for example, had at its disposal 9,583 persons with secondary and specialized school education and 486 engineers and specialists. This shows that the industrial district had a student body and a teaching staff needed for running factory colleges.

It was on the basis of the objective demands and realizable possibilities that factory colleges were established in September 1960.

Production Centre cum Cadre-Training Base

The director of the factory is concurrently rector of the factory college. Teachers of the college are mostly scientists, engineers and specialists who teach, while on the job at the factory. The students are workers who study after their working hours. The students conduct experiments and have practical training at their own factories. This makes it possible to meet fully the requirements of the college education for combining study with production.

The establishment of factory colleges has turned our factories and other enterprises not only into a production centre but also a base for training technical personnel and a fine institute for developing science and technology.

The advantage of this type of college is that it meets the requirement of education for training more and better technical personnel in a shorter time.

At Production Site

Because their students are well versed in actual conditions of production and are highly skilled workers, factory colleges arrange the curriculum of special subjects and the contents of instruction in such a way as to integrate them with production and lay stress on the solution of technical matters arising in practice in addition to the principles of engineering. This makes it possible for the students to gain personal experience in the independent work of an engineer while in factory college.

Lectures and discussions are often held at production sites according to the aims of instruction. And developmental education is introduced extensively. The aim of these educational methods is to acquaint the students with the essence and laws of things.

The advantages of factory colleges and characteristics of their instruction enable the worker-students to finish successfully the same education programme as that of the full-time college in the same period.

Technical Development

The factory college is the concentration point of the scientific and technical staff of the factory concerned and is a powerful organ of combining science and technology with production. The students of the factory colleges are highly skilled frontrank workers, while their teachers are scientifically and theoretically competent personnel of the factory and have experiences in production activities. These two forces develop rapidly techniques in the factories by pooling their knowledge and efforts.

Applying the theories acquired at college to their production work, students of the factory colleges have so far introduced a considerable number of new ideas, inventions, and proposals for technical innovation into production.

Life has proved the advantages of the factory college. But this does not mean that we must have the spare-time education system alone. What is important is to combine the two education systems—the spare-time and the full-time one.

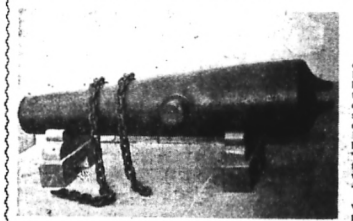
Ji Ryong Cha

At a library

Worker-students at practice

Photo by Han Si Hwan

U.S. Cannons in a Pyongyang Museum



Two U.S. cannons and a short cable on display at the Korean History Museum on Moran-bong hill in Pyongyang draw the attention of the visitors. They were captured from American pirate ship "General Sherman"—an evidence of the first invasion of Korea by the U.S. aggressors one hundred years ago. U.S. vessel "General Sherman" intruded into the Daedong River carrying many weapons—cannons, rifles, swords—and bullets and gunpowder.

This U.S. ship, says the record written in those days, was wrapped in roaring flames with terrific explosions as she was sent to the bottom of the river.

Two cannons, three cannonballs, iron bars, different kinds of cables and, quantities of iron were captured from the sunken ship and kept in the armoury of the Pyong-an Provincial Government Office. Those remaining at present are two cannons and a 2.4-metre-long cable linked with elliptical steel rings.

These cannons are made of steel and their calibre is 112 mm. and the barrel is 1,285 mm. long. It is fixed by a link at its back, which enables it to move freely up and down and right and left. In their outward form and in their method of charging and firing, they bear a resemblance to the modern mortar. But they can be used not only for high-angle fire but also for direct fire.

One of the cannons has on its barrel a figure 1842 and an inscription CA CO No. 4,985 and the other, CA CO No. 6,956.

On the Eve of the 20th Birthday of KIM IL SUNG UNIVERSITY

October 1 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University.

With this anniversary at hand, preparations for various functions are under way at the University.

A national scientific symposium on social and natural sciences dedicated to the 20th birthday of the University is scheduled to be held, divided into sub-sections, from September 7 to 20. Over 350 papers of prominent scholars, professors and teachers will be made public at the symposium. A students' scientific forum is also to be held during this period.

Earlier, a national mathematics contest was held from August 8 to 11.

A commemorative exhibition will be opened and various kinds of publications put out for the occasion.

On September 30, there will be a grand celebration meeting in Pyongyang.

Kim Il Sung University

ART FESTIVAL:

Advance in Dance

The militant power of the Korean dance art, its strong vitality and the newly unearthed national dances made the success of the recent national music and dance festival more conspicuous.

Altogether ten local song and dance troupes entered the festival and they presented nearly 50 dance pieces which gave a vivid portrayal of the Korean people's patriotism, their sagacity, courage, diligence and optimism.

A Wide Range of Themes

One of the impressions of the recent festival was that any and every aspect of activities can be represented on the stage by means of dance. The range of themes of the presentations was wide and varied—the armed struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the 1930's, country's unification, heroic struggles of the People's Army and the people during the Korean war, their present-day life in the *Chollima* era, Korean classics and the fighting Vietnamese people.

In order to stage dance pieces of such a wide range of themes, the dance speech must have rich expression. A high degree of artistic skill is required to delineate men's characters and show their growth in a short space of time, particularly, in a group dance, and not in a dance drama. A number of the presentations at the recent festival were very successful in this regard.

National Flavour

Originally the Korean national dance is rich in rhythmical movements and has a variety of rhythms. Movements of the upper and lower halves of the body are co-ordinated, the dance is flowing and breathes lyricism as it develops describing a parabola. In this way, the Korean national dance has a number of characteristic features in its rhythmical movements.

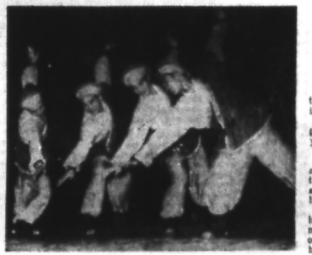
The recent festival showed that our dance producers, closely in touch with the every day life of our people, had exerted much effort to unearth in localities those rich rhythmical movements peculiar to folk dance with national flavour. The result was the presentation of many new dance pieces at the festival.

These dance pieces stood out prominently at the festival for the traditional patriotism of the Korean people they depicted and the rhythmical movements peculiar to localities—graceful and beautiful.

To unearth and take over all of the local dances and the cream of the nation's classics means extending the means of expression for our dance. This enables us to widen the range of themes for dance pieces and guarantees the creation of new ones, varied in representation and deep in meaning.

The dance works presented at the recent festival, it can assuredly be said, marked an occasion for the advance and efflorescence of the dance art in Korea.

Ri Gyong Ryong



Folk-dance
Miners' Dance

"Miners' Dance" is a dance handed down from old times in a mountainous district of South Hamgyong Province which abounds with mines.

The dance was put on the stage by the South Hamgyong Provincial Song and Dance Troupe during this year's folk dance festival.

It reflects the life of the gold miners.

It is said miners would form brotherly ties by fours and fives to extract gold. Each time they dug much gold they had a good dinner and enjoyed themselves, singing and dancing. This dance is based on many episodes they had in the course of digging gold.

In Kwangchon County and some other parts of the province, even today old folks in the fields of forestry and mining perform this dynamic dance to the accompaniment of Taegeo (bamboo clarinet), clenching their fists as they become intoxicated on holidays.

WE ARE ON THE COMMON FRONT

LE TY VINH, Vietnamese correspondent

(Continued from our previous issue)

Chairman's words

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, told me: "The peoples of our two countries are brothers, friends and comrades-in-arms on the common front." This is true. In this land I feel the sentiment of warm fraternal friendship of the Korean people toward their Vietnamese brothers.

Achievements

During my visit to the D.P.R.K., I have seen the brilliant achievements gained by the Korean people after their victory over the American imperialists. These achievements inspire the fighting people of Vietnam.

The large and beautiful city of Pyongyang, the capital, the endless rice and maize fields, big factories and plants with their tall chimneys, the dense networks of electric lines, the grand irrigation facilities and the "Chollima" (winged horse)-brand tractors working the fields... All these pictures attract my attention very much.

The Korean people are carrying out such grand undertakings as I could not imagine if I had not visited this country.

More Beautiful

I know that during the war the U.S. imperialists dropped over 428,000 bombs on Pyongyang. They even blustered that they would "wipe out Pyongyang from the face of the map." However, it kept up its vitality and fighting strength, and now, after 10 years of construction, it is becoming an ever more beautiful capital.

Living in a war-devastated country, we the Vietnamese people can easily imagine what great efforts were required of the Pyongyang citizens to rehabilitate everything destroyed by the war and build their city into what it is today.

In Only Ten Years

Korea had been under the yoke of Japanese imperialism for a long time and during the last war she was devastated. But, in only ten years of construction the Korean people have done all these things.

I have seen large presses, lathes, textile machines, complicated mechanisms for accurate measuring, electric motors, and lorries with a loading capacity of 10 tons, which have all been made by the Korean working class. Seeing them round, I realized more clearly the vitality of the spirit of self-reliance and the Chollima movement.

At all places I visited I realized that the Korean people are not only courageous fighters but also talented builders. Overcoming every difficulty they boldly think, boldly act and display initiatives and make great leaps at the speed of Chollima.

Wise Leadership

During my sojourn in Korea I have profoundly realized that all the achievements scored by the Korean people both in the revolution for the liberation of the nation and in socialist construction are inseparably connected with the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

As the Vietnamese people respect, love and boast of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh very much, so the Korean people respect, love and boast of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung very much.

Storm Sure to Break

At the present time Korea is temporarily divided. The people in South Korea are suffering lots of misfortunes. But I am deeply convinced that the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. on the unification of the country and the construction of a fine socialist system in the North will greatly influence the people in South Korea who have long revolutionary traditions.

Revolutionary storms are sure to break in the south of Korea and will wipe away the rotten regime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the U.S. aggressors.

Final Victory

Walking along the streets of Pyongyang, the capital, I am full of confidence that the future of heroic Korea is bright. I am also deeply confident of the final victory of our country because the fraternal and reliable Korean people, the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive mankind are standing by our side.

In their hopeless predicament, the enemy may continue with the destruction of our beloved capital, towns and villages, but we have the valuable lessons of the Korean people. After having defeated the aggressors, we will set about building a more beautiful capital, more beautiful towns and villages.

(The end)

Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society Delegation Arrives

A delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society arrived in Pyongyang on September 1 at the invitation of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society.

The delegation is led by Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society and member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Watercolour

"A militiawoman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Agricultural Co-operative"

By Kim Rin Gwon

Inescapable Obligation

On August 28 the repatriation ship carrying Korean nationals returning home from Japan in the 140th batch arrived at Chongjin port.

Thus, more than 86,200 Koreans have returned to their longed-for homeland since the first repatriation ship cast anchor at this port.

Under the deep solicitude of the Government, the returnees are now working in all fields of activity at home with complete peace of mind according to their wishes and abilities, and their children are receiving to their hearts' content in schools at all levels free of charge.

There are still many Korean nationals who hope to return home longing for a new life in the bosom of their homeland.

It is clear to all that their desire should be realized without fail.

The Japanese Government, however, adopted an illegal and unilateral decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement after extending its term for only one year and had the Japan Red Cross make public this decision.

As is universally known, the agreement was concluded between the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan in August 1959.

The repatriation of the nationals of a state resident in foreign countries is their sacred right which brooks no infringement. And it is an established principle and an inescapable humanitarian obligation for all countries to ensure this.

The repatriation agreement reflecting this can never be abrogated at will unilaterally by any side.

Special mention should be made here that most of the Korean nationals in Japan are those who were formerly taken to Japan forcibly by the Japanese militarists or their sons and daughters.

In view of their crimes committed against the Korean nationals in Japan, the Japanese Government is under an unavoidable obligation to actively ensure their repatriation.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Government has systematically trespassed on the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals and is now attempting to unilaterally abrogate the very repatriation agreement and sabotage the repatriation operation.

It is no secret that this is a reflection of the consistent stand of the Sato Government to fully support and actively serve the U.S. policy of aggression in the Far East. And this is prompted by its ulterior political aim to step up its infiltration into South Korea since the conclusion of the U.S.-wirepulled criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Sato Government is now trying hard to reason out the unreasonable in a vain attempt to cover up its true colours.

With no sophistry however, can the Japanese Government justify its unreasonable attempt at wrecking the repatriation operation and evade its legal and moral responsibility for ensuring the repatriation operation.

There are still many other Koreans desirous of returning to their homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Japanese Government is well aware of this.

The repatriation operation must be continued as long as there are applicants for repatriation.

The Korean people, together with the broad strata of the Japanese people and the honest-minded people of the world, scathingly denounce the Japanese Government for its reckless move of sabotaging the repatriation work and strongly call for the unamended extension of the term of the agreement.

Should the Japanese Government authorities dare to wreck the repatriation operation violating the spirit of the repatriation agreement and the humanitarian principle and defying the fair public opinion at home and abroad, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Ri Hyon Ik

In N. Korea: U.S.-PAK'S TROOP DISPATCH DENOUNCED

Needless to say, all this was a pure fabrication, as was admitted by the Japanese authorities afterwards.

While fanning antagonism against the Korean nationals among the Japanese people, the Japanese ruling circles set out to crack down both on the Korean nationals and the progressive forces of Japan. They mobilized troops, police, veterans and thugs in massacring innocent Koreans.

By sacrificing innocent Koreans in this way, the Japanese imperialists sought to divert the mounting discontent of the Japanese people elsewhere and, at the same time, weed out the Japanese progressive elements.

The magnitude of the atrocity simply beggared description.

Following the incident, the Japanese militarists embarked upon the armed aggression in the Asian continent and Southeast Asia, while further reinforcing the fascist system at home.

Bak Gum Su

Throughout the whole country there are rising vigorous voices: **"We denounce the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for dispatch of reinforcements!" and "Yankee aggressors, get out of Vietnam at once!"**

The working people, youth and students in various parts of North Korea are holding these days indignation meetings and condemning with burning national wrath the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Addressing the protest meeting of the citizens of Kaesong, a city near the Military Demarcation Line, worker Soh Song Hak denounced with indignation the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the dispatch of reinforcements: "For what and for whom should the young people in South Korea go to die in the aggressive war in the far-off land of South Vietnam, leaving their parents, wives or children behind them?"

43 YEARS AGO

When September 1 comes around each year, the Korean people recall with utmost bitterness the 6,700 compatriots who were slaughtered in Japan by the Japanese reactionaries following the great earthquake that hit the Kanto district on this day, 43 years ago.

The massacre was engineered by the Japanese imperialists who had an ulterior motive.

The Korean residents in Japan consisted of those who had been forced to leave their homeland owing to the plunder of the Japanese colonialists and come to Japan to sell their labour at cheap prices, being subjected to all sorts of national discrimination and persecution.

At the time, in Japan herself, class contradictions were growing due to the vigorous struggle of the working class. The Japanese ruling class was badly in need of a pretext to suppress it.

Then the great earthquake gave rise to a social upheaval. The Japanese Cabinet instructed the Home Minister to issue a directive to the lowest administrative units to the following effect:

"... Thousands of Koreans, in collaboration with the socialists, attacked Yokohama prison and, reinforced by 3,000 prisoners there, are heading towards Tokyo, committing arson, murder, robbery, assault, etc. on the way. They are in possession of quantities of arms, have poisoned water in the well... all the streets units are required to form self-defence corps to cope with any exigency."

Great Traveller

Hye Cho

MORE than 1,200 years ago, there lived a Korean named Hye Cho, who, entirely by his own efforts, made a 10-year-long journey through China, Sumatra, India, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Persia and Syria, covering more than 40,000 kilometres.

"TRAVEL IN INDIA"

After this long journey, he wrote "Travel in India" in three volumes, in which he recorded what he had seen, heard and felt while travelling.

This three-volume travel book of his, however, got lost and in 1909 an abridged one-volume book was discovered in a stone cave in Kansu Province of China, together with some other classics.

This discovery threw light on much of the results of Hye Cho's great travel and helped trace the course of his long journey.

He was born in the Kingdom of Silla in the southern part of the Korean peninsula and carried on his activities in the eighth century when the kingdoms, having completed the cause of unifying the Korean peninsula by conquering the neighbouring kingdoms of Goguryo and Baekje, attained marked development of culture in its history.

Unified Silla developed culture and effected exchanges with neighbouring countries. It was against this background that Hye Cho, a student of Buddhism, came to have a keen interest in the civilization of foreign countries and made up his mind to travel abroad.

PRECEDING TRAVELLERS

He was somewhat influenced by other travellers of Silla who had already been to foreign countries. In the early seventh century Hye Yop, Hye Ryun and Hyon Gak made journeys to India and some other travellers to Sumatra and Ceylon.

Drawing on the valuable experience and the achievements of these preceding travellers he mapped out a plan for a travel longer than theirs.

He had great desire to visit and explore historic remains associated with Buddhism in India and travel to other countries to study the people's life and civilization there.

First he went to China. At the age of about 30 (between 720 and 721), he set out on a great travel from Chang-an, the then capital of China. He took a ship at Kwangchow, went to Sumatra across the South China Sea and thence he proceeded northward through the Malacca Strait and eventually reached the mouth of the Ganges River in East India.

INDIA

While in India he made a round of visits to Buddhist temples along the Ganges River and in the area of East India abutting on the Himalayas and travelled far and wide in that country.

Here are a few excerpts from his "Travel in India."

"There are similarities in costume, languages, customs and social systems of the various areas of India, with the exception of the language used by common people in the southern part of the country...

"As to the state laws of India, there are neither implements of punishment nor jail. The accused are fined according to the degree of the gravity of the offence. Neither corporal punishment nor execution is in practice...

"The climate is very hot and trees and grass are always green. Neither snow nor frost falls there...

"In India no one drinks wine much. I have not seen people quarrelling each other there. In case one has to drink wine, he does mildly. In no place could I find anyone on a spree..."

From North India Hye Cho went to Kashmir crossing the steep Himalayas and surmounting the unfavourable geographical conditions of alpine regions. Then he crossed the Indus River in its upper reaches and journeyed to the present-day Kabul via Gilgit valley of today.

AFGHANISTAN

From Kabul he went on a tour of the northern and western areas of today's Afghanistan.

Unlike preceding travellers of Silla who returned home after visiting India, Hye Cho made further journey westward.

As he was versed in Chinese and Sanscrit, he almost did not experience language barrier while travelling in China and India.

But no sooner had he entered a non-Buddhist country across the border of India than he began to meet with one difficulty after another.

His westward travel carried him to the Tarim Basin, to the area along the Amu River and then to Persia.

PERSIA

Below is some of his records on Persia.

"After a month's walk in the western direction from Tohwara I found myself in Persia... The Persians wear woollen coats and their heads and beards are shaven. They eat only bread and meats. They mill rice to make bread. Camels, donkeys, sheep and mules inhabit the land and they produce woollen textiles and treasures. They have trade relations with foreign countries. Their boats sail to Ceylon to barter their goods for treasures... They also go to Kwangchow of China to get silks and cotton fabrics... The people of this country, though they pray to Heaven offering a sacrifice, are not believers in Buddhism."

SYRIAN REGION

He passed through Arabia and reached present-day Syrian region, the then eastern district of the East Roman Empire. It was the last terminus of his travel.

He recalled, he wrote, the beautiful East Sea of his own country when looking out over the surging waves of the Mediterranean and longed for his homeland thousands of kilometres away across seas and lands.

RETURN COURSE

He pondered over what course he should take for his return journey. He knew it was easy to travel back along the course he had taken for his westward journey. But that would make it impossible for him to convey more news to the people in the home country. So he made up his mind to take a different course in disregard of many difficulties ahead. He toured about different parts of Central Asia which lay north of the former course of his westward journey.

He continued his eastward journey to home across the Pamirs and arrived at Kucha of China at last.

His journey might have been easy from there, for now the languages and customs were familiar to him. But he attempted to make another difficult journey by displaying the boldness of an enthusiastic explorer once again. Instead of heading for Chang-an directly from Kucha, he proceeded to Khotan crossing the desert of the Tarim Basin. He conducted detailed surveys on his way. In November 727 he came back to Kucha after finishing his inspection tour of the Tarim Basin.

Later he left Kucha for Dunhuang and Liangchow and eventually arrived in Chang-an.

After finishing his long travel he wrote "Travel in India" in order to leave his travel record to posterity.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

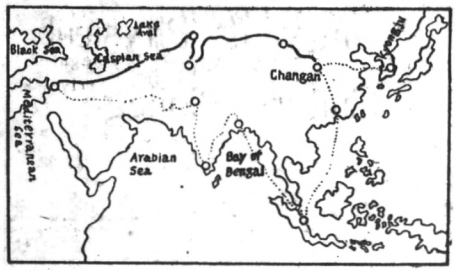
His "Travel" dwells on social and political life, the economy and production, thoughts and religious, languages and customs, geographical features and climatic conditions of various parts of India and of her neighbouring countries.

Hye Cho's "Travel in India" not only has a value as historic materials and documental records for the study of the life, culture and history of the countries and peoples he visited at that time but also serves as an important legacy for the study of the brilliant development of our ancient literature. Though his book is written in prose, it contains some poems including one on his deep love for his motherland.

Besides being a great traveller, Hye Cho was a scholar and a poet equipped with uncommon intelligence, a strong power of observation and a splendid artistic talent.

Puk Min Su

HYE CHO'S TRAVEL ROUTES



WHEN AUTUMN COMES....

JONG GWAN CHOL,
Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Artists' Union

Painters in North Korea are going to have the Ninth National Art Exhibition this September. Each time we hold the exhibition, we feel sorry that we cannot get together with South Korean painters for it.

Because of the territorial division, painters of North and South Korea, though living on the same Korean territory, are denied the possibility of inspecting the nation's cultural relics in the other part of the country as well as the possibility of going into the realities in the other part of this divided land to portray on the canvas the aspiration and sagacity of their compatriots.

Korea abounds in valuable relics of culture and art. How worthwhile it would be if we artists could freely visit the other part of this divided territory for the study of these precious relics and for joint elaboration by North and South Korean artists of measures for building our national culture!

The artists in the North have since the liberation solved many theoretical and practical problems by carrying forward the relics of the national art including the traditional Korean painting. A certain success has been attained both in taking up

present-day motif for the traditional Korean painting and in embodying the national traits in oil painting. We have thus produced works of lasting merit.

Those conscientious painters in South Korea, we've learned from press reports, have been discussing the questions relating to the traditional Korean painting and the modern motif for it and they have gained a certain success in their creative work.

Having lived apart in the two parts for over 20 years now on account of the territorial partition, painters in North and South Korea eagerly wish to meet each other and tell each other what they have cherished in their hearts.

In South Korea, it is said, painters, like the artists in other lines, have lately raised aloud the voice for the country's unification and the demand for the inheritance and development of the national culture.

It is quite natural that they should do so.

This desire of ours, the earnest aspiration of the Korean people, remains unrealized owing to the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea for more than 20 years, are bent on furthering the split of the Korean nation. This injustice must be removed. The uninvited guest must quit South Korea at once and Korea must be unified.

Pyongyang Physical Culture College

THE Pyongyang Physical Culture College, along with the sports science research institute, plays an important role in the development of sports in our country.

It was set up eight years ago. Before that, there had been physical culture departments in several institutions of higher learning including the Pyongyang Normal College.

In accordance with the line of the State on rapidly developing mass physical culture and sports technique, the college has trained many personnel to work in the field of sports in a short period of time since its founding.

While giving priority to the training of physical-culture teachers for higher technical schools, the college has at the same time educated physical training directors for sports organizations. It has physical culture and athletics departments. Its three-year special course is opened to train many competent personnel. This course accepts junior middle school graduates.

ONE FOR FOUR

Every year, teachers of this college are sent to localities to look for promising talent. The college has 14 chairs and one teacher for every four students.

At this college with chairs for various sports events, in addition to those chairs for the fundamental courses such as athletic theory and anatomic physiology, students acquire comprehensive knowledge on physical culture and sports during their four-year schooling. There is also a national athletics chair making a special study of Korean wrestling, swing, seesaw and archery. These chairs also give a considerable help to sports clubs in their activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS

And those teachers who are concurrently members of sports associations, make scientific and theoretic survey of the achievements of the sports clubs and sum up the results and, on this basis, put forward new suggestions for a further development of the sports fields concerned. The teachers also make a considerable contribution to solving the problems of techniques suitable to the constitution of the Koreans such as the problem of curve running in speed skating, the problem relating to the breathing of marathon runners during the race and the problem of attacking the lower half of the body in wrestling.

A remarkable achievement has been made in introducing the merits of the Korean national wrestling in the Western wrestling.

SCHOOL CONDITIONS

The State provides good conditions for this college. It covers the students' food expense in addition to the stipend. It also supplies free of charge sports uniforms and all the necessary materials for instruction. The college is well provided with sports facilities. It uses the East Pyongyang Stadium as its exclusive training ground and has over 10 small-sized training halls.

The graduates from this college have made big contributions to the development of mass physical culture and the improvement of sports technique at their work places.

GRADUATES

Nearly all of the higher technical schools in the country have graduates of this college on their teaching staff. Bukchong High Horticultural School, to which three graduates of the college have been allocated, has become a pattern for the whole country in mass physical culture and sports.

The college receives good news from the graduates working as members of sports clubs.

Over 50 of the graduates have already set national records and some of them have carried off gold medals at international sports meets. They have become the pride of their Alma Mater.

Bak Hae Chon

Callisthenic lesson

Promising Halfback

At the recent athletic tournament that drew entrants from the central sports clubs, football fans became familiar with a newcomer who, of many players, especially attracted their attention. He is An Se Wuk of the Locomotive team.

The recent tournament was the second appearance for this 18-year-old footballer. His playing was so fine that no one was likely to believe he was a new face. His position was halfback. His team placed him in the same position at the previous league championship which it won.

Though a novice with less experience, this player has quick judgement of the situation in the field. He has a fine grit and is quick-paced. He played a big part in beating the Rodongja team 2:0. Going out on the attacking line and returning to the defence line at a quick pace, he had a noticeable share in intensifying the attack and putting up a strong defence, and backed the forwards well.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Korean Table-tennis Players at Peking Tournament

The final team events between the teams of Korea, China and Japan took place on August 29-30 at the Peking international table-tennis invitational tournament.

The Korean men's and women's teams were placed third respectively. **(KCNA)**

Korean Volleyball Delegation Leaves for IVA Meeting

A Korean volleyball delegation left Pyongyang by air on August 31 to attend the tenth general meeting of the International Volleyball Association to be held in Czechoslovakia.

The delegation was led by Kim Sang Bok, President of the Korean Volleyball Association.

Korean Delegation Leaves for Leipzig Fair

A Korean delegation led by Ri Ryang Suk, Minister of Light Industry, left here on August 31 by air to attend the Leipzig autumn international fair.

SILVER NITRATE

	P	AR
Assay not below (%)	99.75	99.8
Maximum impurities (%)		
Insoluble matter	0.01	0.005
Substances not precipitated by hydrochloric acid	0.06	0.04
Sulphates (SO_4)	0.006	0.004
Iron (Fe)	0.0007	0.0004

Colourless or white crystals of varying size

Packing: In polyvinyl bags of 10 to 12.5 kilos net, wrapped with light-proof paper, packed in wooden cases.

KOREA METALS & CHEMICALS EXP. & IMP. CORP.

Cable address: "Keumsok" Pyongyang

KOREAN Stamps

Flowers

In Korea there are various kinds of flowers which adorn parks and gardens, green belts and flower beds. Among them are rosy aronias which stretch over the white beaches along the east coast, peonies and lychnis which grow on hillsides and in valleys, and many other fragrant flowers.

Some of these flowers appear on a set of stamps released on March 21, 1963 (Size 28×40 mm., Offset).

Stamp 1: Paeonia albiflora Pall (5 *jon*, celadon, green, earth colour, red and yellow).

Stamp 2: Rosa rugosa Thunberg (10 *jon*, pink, pale pink, yellow, light brown and black).

Stamp 3: Rhododendron yedoense Maximowicz (10 *jon*, pink, green, earth colour, light brown and yellow).

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